Judicial Services Association has sent to the Government of Orissa the copies of the resolutions passed in emergent general body meetings of the Association held on 13-10-85 and 17-11-85 at Cuttack and one of the resolutions is that in the event of judicial Officers legitimate demands not being fulfilled by the State Government, they would be left with no better alternative than to tender resignation perforce and quit the service *en-masse*. The State Government is always keen to give a fair deal to demands of judicial officers.

Cases pending in Supreme Court involving Motor Vehicles Act

818, SHRI B. L. PANWAR. Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending before the Supreme Court of India involving matters u/s 92-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939; and

(b) if so, since when the cases are lying pending?

THE MINISTER . OF STATE IN THE . MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHEI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Registry of the Supreme Court have stated that no separate classification is made in the matters under Section 92-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. If any such matter is filed it is given SLP (Civil) or Civil Appeal number (if the Special Leave is granted) or writ petition number. Therefore, th number of cases involving matters under Section 92-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 is not separately available.

Use of foreign trade mark

819. SHRI SURESH KALMADI;
SHEI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to "India Today's" article of January 15, 1986 on Gillette and Poddars and state-

(a) whether the collaboration was for know-how or it was for the use of foreign trade mark; and

(b) what are the reasons for which the Indian entrepreneurs cannot sell on Indian brand name; if they are cofident of their collaboration and management skills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The agreement between the House of Poddars (now Indian Shaving Products Ltd.) and Gillette Blade Manufacturing Company USA, besides providing for financial participation, technical know-how and other assistance, also has the following provision relating to use of brand name;

> "JV (Joint Venture) Company will use a new Indian brand name (to be decided upon between the parties hereto) consisting of. a distinctive Indian or other name in conjunction with the "7-0-Clock" trade mark in order to characterise it clearly as an Indian Brand Name".

(b) Does not arise.

Fending cases in Supreme Court

820. SHEI V. GOPALSAMY;
SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state-

(a) how many cases are pending in the Supreme Court of India as on date;

(b) how many cases out of those cases are more than three years old;

(c) what concrete steps are being taken to dispose on* these cases; and

(d) how many vacancies of judges [are there which are required to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Information as furnished by the Registry of the Supreme Court is given in attached Statement No. 1.

(c) Steps taken to reduce pendency are given in the attached Statement No. n.

(d) As on 25-2-1986 there were 3 vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India.

Statement I

Pending Cases in Supreme Court

Name of the Court	Number of cases pending as on 1-2-86	
	Total number of cases pending	Number of cases pending over three years
Supreme Court		
Regular hearing matters	42,292	21,572 (Regular hearing matters only).
Admission matters	38,687	
Miscellaneous matters	57,211	
TOTAL . . .	1,38,190	

Statement-II

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in the Supreme Court:

1. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in Second Appeal (vide Section 100-A).

2. The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commis-Won was enacted in 1973.

3. The Judge strength Of tho Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17, excluding the Chief Justice, with effect from 31-12-1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

4. The Supreme Court has also taken the following measures-.

(i) Priority is given to certain, matters;

(ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily;

(iii) Writ Petitions with identical questions are grouped

together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing;

(iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early;

(v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite sometime, the Court, of late, has started wherever possible, dispensing with the preparation of records, and hearing the appeals on Special Leave Paper-Book itself, after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply;

(vi) To save the Court's time, the Honourable the Chief Justice of India is taking mentioning after Court's hours, which were previously taking at least about one hour;

(vii) The Criminal Appeals, Counsel for the Appellant is required to file cyclostyled record to save time in getting it printed, so that the matters could be heard early;

(viii) The Supreme Court Rules have been amended empowering Honourable Judge in Chambers and the Registrar to dispose of certain types of matters which were previously being listed in tho Court. This has been to save the Court's time;

(ix) Specialized benches are constituted to list particular type of matters relating to that branch of law in which the Honourable Judges constituting the Specialized Bench are experts. This enable the Specialized Bench to dispose of such matter expeditiously.

(x) The Hon'ble Chief Justice of India has recently directed that the Counsel in each matter must file written arguments, if the arguments are to take more than five hours on each side. The oral arguments on each side are now restricted to five hours unless the court feeis that more time is to be given to the counsel, in which case a maximum of ten hours are given for oral arguments to each side. The length of oral arguments by counsel of both the sides have thus been curtailed which results in the quick disposal of matters.

5. The Government have entrusted to the Law Commission the study of the judicial system to introduce necessaty reforms. The terms of reference are:

(a) the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by.—

(i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;

(ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;

(iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the Judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work hi the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

(b) The matters for which Tribunals (excluding Services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part-XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.

(c) The procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws and par. ticularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forums envisaged in items (a)(i) and (a)(ii).

(d) The method of appointments to subordinate courts/subordinate judiciary.

(e) The training of judicial officers.

(f) The role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice.

(g) The desirability of formula tion of the norms which the Government and the public sector undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on be half of the Government and such undertakings.

(h) The cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants.

(i) Formation of an AU India Judicial Service.

and

(j) Such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

New policy on 'No Industry District*

821. SHEI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleas-ed to state:

(a) whether the opinion of States has been sought by Union Government in formulating new policy on, 'No Industry district';

(b) if so, how many States have, so far, sent their opinions to Government;

(c) the names of those which have failed to send their opinions so far; and

(d) by whe$_{n}$ new policy is expect ed to be announced by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to review and revise the existing scheme for development of backward areas ^{m}" cluding No Industry Districts. The Committee had circulated a questionaire to all States and also held zonal meetings to elicit their views. All States/Union Territories except Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, and Lakshadweep have sent their views. The Inter-Ministerial Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.